

GEN

4. A single succession; one gradation in the scale of genealogical descent.
This generation shall not pass till all these things be fulfilled.
In the fourth generation they shall come hither again. *Gen.*
A marvellous number were excited to the conquest of Palestine, which with singular virtue they performed, and held that kingdom some few generations. *Raleigh's Essays.*
An age.
By some of the ancients a generation was fixed at an hundred years; by others at an hundred and ten; by others at thirty-three, thirty-five, and twenty: but it is remarked, that the continuance of generations is so much longer as they come nearer to the more ancient times. *Calmet.*
Every where throughout all generations and ages of the Christian world, no church ever perceived the word of God to be against it. *Hooker.*
GENERATIVE. *adj.* [*generatif*, French, from *genero*, Latin.]
1. Having the power of propagation.
He gave to all, that have life, a power generative, thereby to continue their species and kinds. *Raleigh's History.*
In grains and kernels the greatest part is but the nutriment of that generative particle, so disproportionate unto it. *Brown.*
2. Prolifick; having the power of production; fruitful.
If there hath been such a gradual diminution of the generative faculty upon the earth, why was there not the like decay in the production of vegetables? *Bentley's Sermons.*
GENERATOR. *n. f.* [from *genero*, Latin.] The power which begets, causes, or produces.
Imagination assimilates the idea of the generator into the reality in the thing engendered. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
GENERIC. *adj.* [*generique*, French, from *genus*, Latin.]
GENERIC. *adj.* That which comprehends the genus, or distinguishes from another genus, but does not distinguish the species.
The word consumption being applicable to a proper, and improper to a true and bastard consumption, requires a generic description quadrate to both. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
Though wine differs from other liquids, in that it is the juice of a certain fruit; yet this is but a general or generic difference; for it does not distinguish wine from cyder or perry: the specific difference of wine, therefore, is its preference from the grape. *Watts's Logick.*
GENERICALLY. *adv.* [from *generic*.] With regard to the genus, though not the species.
These have all the essential characters of sea-shells, and shew that they are of the very same specific gravity with those to which they are so generically allied. *Woodward.*
GENEROUS. *n. f.* [*generosité*, French; *generositas*, Latin.]
The quality of being generous; magnanimity; liberality.
Can he be better principled in the grounds of true virtue and generosity than his young tutor is? *Lacke on Education.*
It would not have been your generosity, to have passed by such a fault as this. *Lacke.*
GENEROUS. *adj.* [*generosus*, Latin; *generosus*, French.]
1. Not of mean birth; of good extraction.
2. Noble of mind; magnanimous; open of heart.
His generous spouse, Theano, heav'nly fair,
Nurs'd the young stranger. *Pope.*
3. Liberal; munificent.
4. Strong; vigorous.
Having in a digestive furnace drawn off the ardent spirit from some good sack, the phlegm, even in this generous wine, was copious. *Boyle.*
GENEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *generous*.]
1. Not meanly with regard to birth.
2. Magnanimously; nobly.
When all the gods our ruin have foretold,
Yet generously he does his arms withhold. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*
3. Liberally; munificently.
GENEROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *generous*.] The quality of being generous.
Is it possible to conceive that the overflowing generosity of the Divine Nature would create immortal beings with mean or envious principles? *Collier on Kindness.*
GENESIS. *n. f.* [*γενεσις*, Greek; *genesis*, French.] Generation; the first book of *Moses*, which treats of the production of the world.
GENET. *n. f.* [French.] The word originally signified a horse-man, and perhaps a gentleman or knight. A small sized well proportioned Spanish horse.
You'll have your nephews neigh to you; you'll have couriers for cousins, and genets for germanes. *Shak. Othello.*
It is no more likely that frogs should be engendered in the clouds than Spanish genets be begotten by the wind. *Ray.*
He throws his statue too, where, plac'd on high,
The genet underneath him seems to fly. *Dryd. Juven. Sat.*
GENETHLIACAL. *adj.* [*γενεθλιακός*, Greek.] Pertaining to nativities as calculated by astronomers; shewing the configurations of the stars at any birth.
The night immediately before he was fighting the art of those foolish astrologers, and genethliacal ephemerids, that use to pry into the horoscope of nativities. *Hewel's Vocal Forest.*
GENETHLIACKS. *n. f.* [from *γενεθλια*.] The science of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life from the stars predominant at the birth.
GENETHLIATICK. *n. f.* [*γενεθλια*.] He who calculates nativities.
The truth of astrological predictions is not to be referred to the constellations: the genethliatics conjecture by the disposition, temper, and complexion of the person. *Drummond.*
GENEVA. *n. f.* [A corruption of *genevre*, French, a juniper-berry.]
We used to keep a distilled spirituous water of juniper in the shops; but the making of it became the business of the diffuser, who sold it under the name of *geneva*. At present only a better kind is distilled from the juniper-berry: what is commonly sold is made with no better an ingredient than oil of turpentine, put into the still, with a little common fait, and the coarsest spirit they have, which is drawn off much below proof strength, and is consequently a liquor that one would wonder any people could accustom themselves to drink with pleasure. *Hill's Med. Medica.*
GENIAL. *adj.* [*genialis*, Latin.]
1. That which contributes to propagation.
Higher of the genial bed by far,
And with mysterious reverence I deem.
Creator Venus, genial pow'r of love,
The bliss of men below and gods above! *Dryden's Tables.*
2. That gives cheerfulness or supports life.
Nor th' other light of life continue long,
But yields to double darkness nigh at hand;
So much I feel my genial spirits droop. *Milton's Agonists.*
3. Natural; native.
It chiefly proceedeth from natural incapacity, and genial indisposition. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*
GENIALLY. *adv.* [from *genial*.]
1. By genius; naturally.
Some men are genially disposed to some opinions, and naturally as averse to others. *Glauco. Scep. c. 15.*
2. Gayly; cheerfully.
GENICULATED. *adj.* [*geniculatus*, Latin.] Knotted; jointed.
A piece of some geniculated plant, seeming to be part of a sugar-cane. *Woodward on Fossils.*
GENICULATION. *n. f.* [*geniculatio*, Latin.] Knottiness; the quality in plants of having knots or joints.
GENIO. *n. f.* [*genio*, Italian; *genius*, Latin.] A man of a particular turn of mind.
Some genios are not capable of pure affection; and a man is born with talents for it as much as for poetry, or any other science. *Tatler, N° 53.*
GENITALS. *n. f.* [*genitalia*, Lat.] Parts belonging to generation.
Ham is conceived to be Jupiter, who was the youngest son, who is said to have cut off the genitals of his father. *Brown.*
GENITING. *n. f.* [A corruption of *Janet*, French, signifying *Janet* or *Janet*, having been so called in honour of some lady of that name; and the Scottish dialect calls them *Janet* apples, which is the same with *Janet*: otherwise supposed to be corrupted from *Janet*.] An early apple gathered in June.
In July come early pears and plumbs in fruit, genitings and codlins. *Bacon, Essay 47.*
GENITIVE. *adj.* [*genitivus*, Latin.] In grammar, the name of a case, which, among other relations, signifies one begotten, as, the father of a son, or one begetting, as son of a father.
GENIUS. *n. f.* [Latin; *genie*, French.]
1. The protecting or ruling power of men, places, or things.
There is none but he
Whose being I do fear; and, under him,
My genius is rebuk'd; as it is said
Antony's was by Cæsar. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
The genius and the mortal instruments
Are then in council; and the state of man,
Like to a little kingdom, suffers then.
And as I awake, sweet mulick breathe,
Sent by some spirit to mortals good,
Or th' unseen genius of the wood.
And the tame demon that should guard my throne,
Shrinks at a genius greater than his own.
To your glad genius sacrifice this day;
Let common meats respectfully give way.
2. A man endowed with superiour faculties.
There is no little writer of Pindarick who is not mentioned as a prodigious genius. *Addison.*
3. Mental power or faculties.
The state and order does proclaim
The genius of that royal dame.
4. Disposition of nature by which any one is qualified for some peculiar employment.
A happy genius is the gift of nature. *Dryden's Duress.*
Your majesty's sagacity, and happy genius for natural history, is a better preparation for enquiries of this kind than all the dead learning of the schools. *Burnet's Theory, Preface.*
One science only will one genius fit;
So vast is art, so narrow human wit.
The Romans, though they had no great genius for trade, yet were not entirely neglectful of it. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
5. Nature;

GEN

5. Nature; disposition.
Studious to please the genius of the times,
With periods, points and tropes he flurs his crimes. *Dryd.*
Another genius and disposition improper for philosophical contemplations is not so much from the narrowness of their spirit and understanding, as because they will not take time to extend them. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth, Preface.*
He tames the genius of the stubborn plain. *Pope.*
GENT. *adj.* [*gent*, old French.] Elegant; soft; gentle; polite.
A word now disused.
Vespasian, with great spoil and rage,
Forewasted all: till Genuilla gent
Persuaded him to cease. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 10.*
She that was noble, wife, as fair and gent,
Cast how the might their harmless lives preserve. *Fairfax.*
GENTEEL. *adj.* [*gentil*, French.]
1. Polite; elegant in behaviour; civil.
He had a genteel manner of binding the chains of this kingdom than most of his predecessors. *Swift to Gay.*
Their poets have no notion of genteel comedy, and fall into the most filthy double meanings when they have a mind to make their audience merry. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
2. Graceful in mien.
GENTEELY. *adv.* [from *genteel*.]
1. Elegantly; politely.
Those that would be genteely learned, need not purchase it at the dear rate of being atheists. *Glauco. Scep. Preface.*
After a long fatigue of eating and drinking, and babbling, he concludes the great work of dining genteely. *South.*
2. Gracefully; handsomely.
GENTELNESS. *n. f.* [from *genteel*.]
1. Elegance; gracefulness; politeness.
He had a genius full of gentleness and spirit, having nothing that was ungraceful in his postures and dresses. *Dryd. Duress.*
2. Qualities befitting a man of rank.
GENTIAN. *n. f.* [*gentiane*, French; *gentiana*, Latin.] Felwort or balmwort.
The leaves grow by pairs opposite to each other: the flower consists of one leaf, shaped like a cup, being cut into four, five, or more segments: it is succeeded by a membranous oval shaped fruit, ending in a sharp point, opening lengthwise into two parts, and containing many flat roundish seeds, bordered with a leafy rim. *Miller.*
The root of the gentian is large and long, of a tolerably firm texture, and remarkably tough: it has a faintish and somewhat disagreeable smell, and an extremely bitter taste. It is brought cheap from Germany. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*
If it be fistulous, and the orifice small, dilate it with gentian roots. *Wise's Surgery.*
GENTIANELLA. *n. f.* A kind of blue colour.
GENTILE. *n. f.* [*gentilis*, Latin.]
1. One of an uncovenanted nation; one who knows not the true God.
Tribulation and anguish upon every soul that doeth evil, of the Jew first, and also of the gentile. *Rom. ii. 2.*
Gentiles or infidels, in those actions, upon both the spiritual and temporal good, have been in one pursuit conjoined. *Bacon.*
2. A person of rank. Obsolete.
Fine Basil desireth it may be her lot
To grow, as a gilliflow'r, trim in a pot;
That ladies and gentiles, for whom ye do serve,
May help him as needeth, poor life to preserve. *Tusser.*
GENTILESS. *n. f.* [French.] Complaisance; civility.
She with her wedding-cloaths undressed
Her complaisance and gentilest. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 1.*
GENTLISM. *n. f.* [*gentilisme*, French, from *gentile*.] Hea-thenism; paganism.
If invocation of saints had been introduced in the apostolical times, it would have looked like the introducing of gentilism again. *Stillington's Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idol.*
GENTLITIOUS. *adj.* [*gentilitius*, Latin.]
1. Endemial; peculiar to a nation.
That an unfavorable odour is gentilitious, or national unto the Jews, reason or sense will not induce. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*
2. Hereditary; entailed on a family.
The common cause of this distemper is a particular and perhaps a gentilitious disposition of body. *Arbutnot on Aliment.*
GENTILITY. *n. f.* [*gentilité*, French, from *gentil*, French; *gentilis*, Latin.]
1. Good extraction; dignity of birth.
2. Elegance of behaviour; gracefulness of mien; nicety of taste.
3. Gentry; the class of persons well born.
Gavkind must needs, in the end, make a poor gentility. *Davies on Ireland.*
4. Paganism; heathenism.
When people began to spy the falshood of oracles, whereupon all gentility was built, their hearts were utterly averted from it. *Hooker, b. v. f. 2.*
GENTLE. *adj.* [*gentilis*, Latin.]
1. Well born; well defended; ancient, though not noble.
They entering and killing all of the gentle and rich faction, for honesty sake broke open all prisons. *Sidney.*
These are the studies wherein our noble and gentle youth ought to bestow their time. *Milton on Education.*
Of gentle blood, part shed in honour's cause, *Pope.*
Each parent sprung.
2. Soft; bland; mild; tame; meek; peaceable.
I am one of those gentle ones that will use the devil himself with courtesy. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*
Her voice was ever soft,
Gentle and low; an excellent thing in woman. *Shakespeare.*
As gentle, and as jocund, as to jest,
Go I to fight. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*
A virtuous and a good man, reverend in conversation, and gentle in condition. *2 Mac. xv. 12.*
The gentlest heart on earth is prov'd unkind. *Fairfax.*
Your change was wife; for, had he been deny'd,
A swift revenge had follow'd from her pride:
You from my gentle nature had no fears;
All my revenge is only in my tears. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*
He had such a gentle method of reproving their faults, that they were not so much afraid as ashamed to repeat them. *Aster.*
3. Soothing; pacific.
And though this sense first gentle musick found,
Her proper object is the speech of men. *Davies.*
GENTLE. *n. f.*
1. A gentleman; a man of birth. Now out of use.
Gentles, do not reprehend;
If you pardon, we will mend.
Where is my lovely bride?
How does my father? Gentles, methinks you frown. *Shak.*
2. A particular kind of worm.
He will in the three hot months bite at a flagworm, or at a green gentle. *Walton's Angler.*
TO GENTLE. *v. a.* To make gentle; to raise from the vulgar, Obsolete.
He to-day that sheds his blood with me,
Shall be my brother; be he never so vile,
This day shall gentle his condition. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
GENTLEFOLK. *n. f.* [*gentile and folk*.] Persons distinguished by their birth from the vulgar.
The queen's kindred are made gentlefolk. *Shak. Rich. III.*
Gentlefolks will not care for the remainder of a bottle of wine; therefore always set a fresh one before them after dinner. *Swift's Direction to the Butler.*
GENTLEMAN. *n. f.* [*gentilhomme*, French; *gentiluomo*, Ital.] that is, *homo gentilis*, a man of ancestry. All other derivations seem to be whimsical.
1. A man of birth; a man of extraction, though not noble.
A civil war was within the bowels of that state, between the gentlemen and the peasants. *Sidney.*
I freely told you, all the wealth I had
Ran in my veins; I was a gentleman. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*
He hither came a private gentleman,
But young and brave, and of a family
Ancient and noble. *Orway's Orphan.*
You say a long defended race
Makes gentlemen, and that your high degree
Is much disparag'd to be match'd with me. *Dryden.*
2. A man raised above the vulgar by his character or post.
Inquire me out some mean-born gentleman,
Whom I will marry straight to Clarence's daughter. *Shaksp.*
3. A term of complaisance.
The same gentlemen who have fixed this piece of morality on the three naked sisters dancing hand in hand, would have found out as good a one had there been four of them sitting at a distance, and covered from head to foot. *Addison.*
4. The servant that waits about the person of a man of rank.
Sir Thomas More, the Sunday after he gave up his chancellorship, came to his wife's pew, and used the usual words of his gentleman usher, Madam, my lord is gone. *Camden.*
Let be call'd before us
That gentleman of Buckingham's in person. *Shak. H. VIII.*
5. It is used of any man however high.
The earl of Hereford was reputed then
In England the most valiant gentleman. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
The king is a noble gentleman, and my familiar. *Shaksp.*
GENTLEMANLIKE. *adj.* [*gentleman and like*.] Becoming a gentlemanly. } man of birth.
He holdeth himself a gentleman, and scorneth to work, which, he saith, is the life of a peasant or churl; but enureth himself to his weapon, and to the gentlemanly trade of stealing. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Pyramus is a sweet-faced man; a proper man as one shall see in a summer's day; a most lovely gentlemanlike man. *Shak.*
You have train'd me up like a peasant, hiding from me all gentlemanlike qualities. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*
A gentleman uses the words of gallantry, and gentlemanlike very often in his petition. *Speator, N° 629.*
Two clergymen stood candidates for a free-school, where a gentleman, who happened to have understanding, procured the place for him who was the better scholar and more gentlemanly person of the two. *Swift.*
GENTLENESS. *n. f.* [from *gentle*.]
1. Dignity